



U. S. S E N A T E R E P U B L I C A N P O L I C Y C O M M I T T E E

Legislative Notice

No. 8

March 30, 2009

**S. Con. Res. 13—Concurrent Budget Resolution for
Fiscal Year 2010**

Calendar No. 39

Reported on March 26, 2009 as an original concurrent resolution by the Senate Budget Committee, by a vote of 13 to 10; no written report.

Noteworthy

As approved by the Senate Budget Committee, S. Con. Res. 13 sets total outlays in fiscal year 2010 at \$3.53 trillion and total revenues at \$2.29 trillion, for a deficit of \$1.246 trillion.

- **Spending:** S. Con. Res. 13 provides \$1.2 trillion in discretionary budget authority for FY 2010 and increases discretionary spending by \$490 billion over five years. Mandatory spending is \$2.2 trillion in FY 2010; after 2010 mandatory spending increases an average of 4.5 percent a year through the end of the budget window. According to the Budget Committee, total spending in 2009 is 28 percent of GDP, the highest level since World War II.
- **Tax Increases:** Against a baseline that assumes current law tax policy is extended, S. Con. Res. 13 raises taxes by \$361 billion and allows for \$1.3 trillion in additional tax increases plus any tax increase from a proposed cap-and-trade tax in reconciliation. The resolution raises taxes on small businesses and others in the top two tax brackets, raises capital gains and dividend taxes, and allows the death tax to return. The tax burden will rise every year under the Budget Resolution, to 19.1 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2014.
- **Debt:** S. Con. Res. 13 increases the debt to 61 percent of GDP in 2010 and adds \$4.96 trillion to the public debt by 2014. Debt will be about two-thirds of GDP for the entire budget window, and deficits will be at least \$500 billion in each year of the budget window. These projections are likely to be understated since the budget does not include the costs of further financial stabilization, extending the AMT patch for 2013 and 2014, extension of the Making Work Pay tax credit, or health reforms included in the President's budget. Beginning in 2013, the government will spend nearly \$1 billion per day on finance charges to holders of U.S. debt.
- **Reconciliation:** S. Con. Res. 13 does not include any reconciliation instructions; however the Budget Resolution being considered by the House of Representatives (H. Con. Res. 85) contains an explicit placeholder for reconciliation instructions. Because they are in the House resolution they can be added in conference between the House and the Senate, allowing the Senate to pass climate change or health care legislation with only a simple majority.
- **Budget Enforcement:** S. Con. Res. 13 continues or modifies existing budget points of order that are designed to reduce the deficit through tax increases rather than spending restraint.

Total Budgetary Authority (in billions):

Function	Title	FY 2010 Democrat Budget
050	National Defense	691.703
150	International Affairs	46.670
250	General Science, Space, and Technology	31.139
270	Energy	4.489
300	Natural Resources and Environment	37.387
350	Agriculture	23.690
370	Commerce and Housing Credit	64.195
400	Transportation	75.246
450	Community and Regional Development	16.308
500	Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services	94.430
550	Health	383.911
570	Medicare	442.823
600	Income Security	534.654
650	Social Security	703.408
700	Veterans Benefits and Services	106.357
750	Administration of Justice	52.857
800	General Government	22.321
900	Net Interest	168.758
920	Allowances	-7.286
950	Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-83.592

Total	\$3,409.468
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Highlights

Discretionary Spending

The budget provides a binding 302(a) budget authority and outlay allocation to the Appropriations Committee.¹ The 302(a) number is the top level for discretionary spending in a given year. As passed by the Budget Committee, S. Con. Res. 13 provides a 302(a) allocation of \$1,210.9 billion in budget authority after cap adjustments. This figure is the only binding number that is forwarded to the Appropriations Committee. The resolution envisions discretionary increases of two percent a year after the effects of economic stimulus lower budgetary authority this fiscal year and next.

Mandatory Spending

S. Con. Res. 13 includes \$2,198.6 billion in mandatory spending for FY 2010. Projected increases average 4.5 percent through the end of the budget window, and no major reforms of existing unfunded obligations are provided for.

Revenues and Deficits

The budget assumes revenues of \$2,288.2 billion in FY 2010 and a deficit of \$1,246.1 billion. Deficits decline to \$507 billion by 2014. Over five years, S. Con. Res. 13 would reduce the tax burden relative to current law by \$825 billion. However, measured against a more realistic “current policy” baseline, which takes into account provisions of current law that are set to expire by 2011 and accurately accounts for the taxes Americans are paying today, S. Con. Res. 13 increases the tax burden by roughly \$361 billion. If reserve funds are triggered, taxes could go up an additional \$1.3 trillion.

S. Con. Res. 13 includes three years of an unoffset inflation adjustment for the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) and assumes the revenues from AMT are available for deficit reduction in 2013 and 2014. S. Con. Res. 13 assumes that most of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts are extended, except for the top two rates, the elimination of the Personal Exemption Phaseout (PEP) and Pease deduction phase-outs, the estate tax expiration, and lower rates on capital gains and dividends. The resolution also provides for an extension through 2011 of certain expiring tax measures that are commonly renewed, including the research and experimentation tax credit, the deduction for state and local sales taxes, the deduction for teacher classroom expenses, and the exception for active financing income. The resolution also allows for extension of small business expensing provisions and expands the net operating loss carryback rules.

S. Con. Res. 13 does not preclude reconciliation instructions that would allow for the inclusion of hundreds of billions of dollars in additional tax increases.

¹ The Appropriations Committee subsequently breaks the 302(a) number into twelve 302(b) allocations, which are the allocations to the individual Appropriations subcommittees.

No Reconciliation Instructions

S. Con. Res. 13 does not contain any reconciliation instructions.

However, the House budget resolution does contain reconciliation instructions and an explicit placeholder for reconciliation instructions from the Senate. Because the House resolution contains instructions for the Ways and Means Committee, Energy and Commerce Committee, and the Committee on Education and Labor, reconciliation will be an allowable conference item. Although the House resolution contains reconciliation instructions for specific categories including “Health Reform” and “Investments in Education,” these instructions are not binding, as reconciliation instructions are only binding on the assigned committees and the net amount, not the assigned topics. In the Senate, this could mean reconciliation instructions are available to be inserted in conference for any topic for at least the Finance Committee, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, the Committee on Environment and Public Works, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

This has occurred in the past; for example the FY 2008 Senate budget resolution did not contain reconciliation instructions, but because the House resolution contained an instruction for \$750 million, reconciliation was ultimately adopted in the conference report. Reconciliation instructions only require that net savings are achieved; the total amount of taxes and spending can go up in reconciliation bills as long as net savings are achieved.

Resolution Provisions

Reserve Funds

In general, a reserve fund permits the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget to increase the section 302(a) allocation and other appropriate levels set out in this resolution once certain conditions have been met. The authority to make these adjustments is solely within the discretion of the Chairman and may be made when the committee of jurisdiction reports a measure that satisfies all of the conditions set out in the reserve fund.

These funds generally allow for increased spending as long as the spending is offset with tax increases or spending cuts elsewhere, and must be deficit neutral over both the 2009-2014 and 2009-2019 budget windows unless otherwise noted. As reported out of committee, the resolution includes 27 deficit-neutral reserve funds.

If all reserve funds were triggered, total spending would increase by \$1.3 trillion, financed by tax increases or spending decreases.

Reserve Fund to Transform and Modernize America’s Health Care System (Section 201)

Section 201 provides a deficit-neutral reserve fund for one or more pieces of legislation that reduce excess cost growth in health care spending, are fiscally sustainable, and conform to the following requirements: 1) restrain the growth of health costs; 2) reduce wasteful and inefficient

spending; 3) “aim for universality of health coverage”; 4) provide portability of coverage; 5) guarantee choice; 6) invest in prevention and wellness; 7) improve patient safety and quality of care; and 8) pay for itself by reducing health care cost growth, improving productivity, or dedicating additional sources of revenue. Such changes are required to be deficit neutral over only the 11-year budget window and not the 6-year and 11-year budget windows as is generally required.

Section 201 also provides for increasing the reimbursement rate for physician services (the so-called “doc fix”). The Senate version does not incorporate the cost of fixing the Sustainable Growth Rate (SGR) into the baseline, as the Obama budget did. This means that, even with the Senate’s reserve fund, the doc-fix would have to comply with pay-as-you go (PAYGO). The House budget resolution’s function and spending totals include \$87 billion for the passage of a freeze in physician payments for five years, preventing current law reimbursement cuts. The House resolution also includes a mechanism to prevent a PAYGO point of order from applying to legislation to increase physician payments without offsets.

Reserve Fund for Energy and Environment (Section 202)

Section 202 provides a deficit-neutral reserve fund for future legislation to reduce dependence on imported energy, produce “green jobs,” promote renewable energy, create a clean energy investment fund, improve electricity transmission, encourage conservation and efficiency, make improvements to the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), implement water settlements, or preserve or protect public lands, oceans, or coastal areas. The legislation may include tax provisions. The reserve fund also includes climate change legislation.

Reserve Fund for Higher Education (Section 203)

Section 203 provides a deficit-neutral reserve fund for making higher education more affordable, including through expanding Pell Grants or increasing college enrollment and completion rates for low-income students.

Reserve Fund for Child Nutrition and WIC (Section 204)

Section 204 provides a deficit-neutral reserve fund for reauthorization of the nutrition program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).

Reserve Fund for Infrastructure (Section 205)

Section 205 provides a deficit neutral reserve fund for federal investments in infrastructure, including public housing, energy, water, or other infrastructure projects. It also includes a provision for surface transportation funded out of the Highway Trust Fund and a provision for authorizing multimodal transportation projects that meet certain accountability and cost-benefit requirements.

Reserve Fund for Economic Stabilization (Section 206)

Section 206 provides a deficit-neutral reserve fund that includes the possibility of tax legislation aimed at the U.S. domestic manufacturing sector, including worker training, federal research and development, development of advanced manufacturing techniques to promote energy efficient

projects, and advanced battery development. The reserve fund also contains a provision for tax relief, including the extension of expiring and expired tax relief. It also includes provisions providing for tax reform that leads to a “fair and more efficient tax system,” reform of the flood insurance program, trade legislation, and housing assistance, including low-income rental assistance and assistance through the Housing Trust Fund.

Section 206 also contains broad language that provides for legislation that reduces the unemployment rate, provides assistance to the unemployed, or improves the implementation of the unemployment compensation program.

Reserve Fund for Veterans (Section 207)

Section 207 provides for a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand the number of disabled military retirees who receive both disability compensation and retired pay, eliminate the offset between Survivor Benefit Plan annuities, and expand veterans’ benefits, especially in rural areas.

Reserve Fund for Judicial Pay and Postal Retirees (Section 208)

Section 208 provides for a deficit-neutral reserve fund that provides for salary adjustments for justices and judges of the United States or an increase in the number of federal judges. Section 208 also provides funds for postal retiree health coverage.

Reserve Fund for Defense Acquisition and Contracting Reform (Section 209)

Section 209 provides for a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance the federal acquisition or contracting workforce, reduce the use of no-bid and cost-plus contracts, and reform Defense Department processes for acquiring weapons systems.

Reserve Fund for Counties and Schools (Section 210)

Section 210 provides for a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for the reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000 and/or make changes to the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976.

Reserve Fund for Food and Drug Administration (FDA) (Section 211)

Section 211 provides for a deficit neutral reserve fund to authorize the FDA to assess user fees on manufacturers and importers of products regulated by the FDA. It also contains a provision to allow the importation of prescription drugs approved by the FDA.

Bipartisan Congressional Sunset Commission (Section 212)

Section 212 creates a deficit-neutral reserve fund for a bipartisan sunset commission that will review federal programs, focusing on unauthorized or nonperforming programs; provide a process that will help abolish obsolete and duplicative programs; provide for greater openness in federal programs; and provide for a process to ensure Congress will consider the commission’s reports and recommendations.

Domestic Fuels Security (Section 213)

Section 213 creates a deficit-neutral reserve fund to authorize the Department of Defense to procure alternative fuels under contracts of up to 20 years.

Current Financial Crisis (Section 214)

Section 214 provides for a deficit-neutral reserve fund that provides resources for a comprehensive investigation into the current financial crisis, hold those responsible accountable, and make recommendations as to how to prevent such a crisis from happening again in the future.

Increased Transparency at the Federal Reserve (Section 215)

Section 215 provides for a deficit-neutral reserve fund for acts of Congress that increase transparency at the Federal Reserve and increase public disclosure of recipients of financial assistance by the Federal Reserve since March 24, 2008, shortly after the Fed-brokered acquisition of Bear Stearns by JP Morgan.

Budget Enforcement

Enforcement of the budget resolution is based primarily upon 60-vote budget points of order and reconciliation procedures, if any. This resolution continues and modifies the budget enforcement measures from the previous two budget resolutions, S. Con. Res. 21 and S. Con. Res. 70.

Discretionary Spending Limits (Section 301)

Section 301 modifies the existing 60-vote point of order setting caps for discretionary spending. These caps are set at \$1.4 trillion in budgetary authority and \$1.2 trillion in outlays for FY 2009, and \$1.1 trillion in budgetary authority and \$1.3 in outlays for FY 2010. These caps may be adjusted for disability reviews and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) redeterminations, IRS tax enforcement, health care fraud and abuse control, and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews, and reducing waste in defense contracting. The caps may also be adjusted to support \$130 billion for ongoing overseas contingency operations in 2010.

Advance Appropriations (Section 302)

Section 302 modifies the existing 60-vote point of order against advanced appropriations. The point of order prohibits the consideration of advance appropriations, except for those provided for FYs 2011-2012 for specified accounts (including the Corporation for Public Broadcasting), which in total cannot exceed \$28.852 billion.

Emergency Legislation (Section 303)

Section 303 replaces the existing 60-vote point of order (S. Con. Res. 21, Section 204(a)) to provide for consistent treatment for legislation the Senate designates as “emergency spending.” Such legislation is exempt from points of order related to PAYGO, long-term deficits, discretionary spending limits, and short-term deficits. Section 303 adds new language clarifying

that emergency spending shall not count for the purpose of revising allocations under section 301(b) (7) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Legislation Increasing Short-Term Deficit (Section 304)

Section 304 extends for an additional year through September 2018 the point of order against legislation that increases the short-term deficit by more than \$10 billion in any one fiscal year.

Mandatory Spending Affecting the Crime Victims Fund (Section 305)

Section 305 creates a new 60-vote point of order against any appropriations legislation that constitutes a change in a mandatory program that affects the Crime Victims Fund.

Continuation of Existing Points of Order

S. Con. Res. 13 is silent on the following points of order, neither adjusting nor repealing them as enacted under the previous two years' budget resolutions, S. Con. Res. 21 (FY 2008) and S. Con. Res. 70 (FY 2009). As a result, the following points of order would remain in place and may not be amended during floor debate:

Pay-as-you-go (PAYGO)

S. Con. Res. 13 would not change the current PAYGO rule. The current rule is a 60-vote point of order against legislation that would worsen the deficit relative to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) baseline for any of the following time periods: the six-year period from FYs 2009-2014, or eleven-year period from FYs 2009-2019.

Limitation of Reconciliation Legislation

S. Con. Res. 13 would not change the current 60-vote point of order against reconciliation instructions that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. Had such a rule been in existence in 2001 or 2003, the Senate might not have been able to pass the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts using reconciliation.

Extension of Existing Points of Order

S. Con. Res. 13 would not change the expiration date (September 30, 2017) for the 60-vote waiver threshold for two existing points of order: 1) the unfunded mandates point of order; and 2) the spending, revenue, or debt legislation without a budget resolution point of order. The unfunded mandates point of order prohibits consideration of any committee-reported legislation, except reconciliation bills, unless the CBO federal mandates estimate has been printed in the committee report or the *Congressional Record* and the estimate contains an intergovernmental mandate less than the statutory limit (\$50 million per year as adjusted for inflation; \$69 million for FY 2009) for the first fiscal year or any of the following four fiscal years. The spending, revenue, or debt legislation rule prohibits consideration of any spending, revenue, or debt legislation until the budget resolution for the upcoming fiscal year has been agreed to.

Other Provisions

Oversight of Government Performance (Section 311)

Section 311 continues the provisions instructing Committees of the Senate to continue to review programs within their jurisdictions to root out waste, fraud, and abuse.

Discretionary Administrative Expenses (Section 312)

Section 312 continues the provision requiring all budget resolutions include in their 302(a) allocations the administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the Postal Service.

Application and Effect of Changes in Allocations and Aggregates (Section 313)

Section 313 sets certain rules pertaining to adjustments of allocations in this resolution, including that they be published in the *Congressional Record*. Section 313 requires the Budget Committee to determine the new allocation levels pursuant to the budget resolution following an adjustment for purposes of budget enforcement measures.

Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions (Section 314)

Section 314 allows the Budget Committee to adjust allocations set in this resolution should there be enactment of legislation that changes concepts or definitions.

Debt Disclosure Requirement (Section 315)

Section 315 requires that any budget resolution considered by the Senate must disclose the allowed change in the total debt and the debt per person allowed under the resolution for the current fiscal year and through the fifth year of the budget window. Section 315 also requires disclosure of the amount of any Social Security surpluses that will be spent on things other than Social Security in the current fiscal year and through the fifth year of the budget window as a result of the budget resolution. An explanatory statement is required in any year when the Social Security surplus is going to be spent or the amount of debt in the fifth year is higher than in the current year of the budget window.

Debt Disclosure (Section 316)

Section 316 discloses that the gross federal debt will rise by \$4.96 trillion between the current year and the fifth year of the budget window, an increase of \$16,200 for every person in the United States. Section 316 also discloses that \$700 billion of the Social Security surplus will be spent over the budget window.

Exercise of Rulemaking Powers (Section 317)

Section 317 affirms that the rules adopted in Title III are pursuant to the constitutional right of the Senate to create its own rules.

Background

As Congress' blueprint for federal spending and revenues, the budget resolution sets binding limits on discretionary and mandatory spending levels and binding floors for revenue collections. For discretionary spending, the budget resolution allocates overall spending levels to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees through its 302(a) allocations.

The budget resolution's levels are enforced by 60-vote points of order established in internal Senate rules and the Congressional Budget Act and by previously-agreed-to enforcement mechanisms in prior fiscal year concurrent resolutions on the budget.

The budget resolution may direct authorizing committees to make changes in mandatory spending programs or tax policy through reconciliation instructions. In past resolutions, spending reduction instructions have been directed to the Finance, Agriculture, Commerce, Banking, HELP, and other authorizing committees. Revenue-change instructions have been directed to the Finance Committee.

This budget does not include any reconciliation instructions.

Procedures

Under the Budget Act of 1974, as amended, a budget resolution is a privileged piece of legislation. It is not subject to filibuster, and debate time is limited to 50 hours, equally divided. There are sub-limits within the overall time limitation, such as a two-hour cap on any first-degree amendment and a one-hour limit on any second-degree amendment, debatable motion, or appeal. Time can be yielded back.² Votes do not count against the 50-hour time limit, nor do quorum calls just prior to votes. [For an explanation of Budget Act points of order, see *Riddick's Senate Procedure*, revised in 1992, pp. 615-618.]

Amendments to the budget resolution must be germane; otherwise, a point of order lies against the amendment, and 60 votes are required to waive the point of order. Germane amendments are those which:

- 1) Strike;
- 2) Increase or decrease numbers; or
- 3) Add language that restricts some power in the resolution.

Debate on first-degree amendments is limited to two hours, one hour to proponents and one hour to opponents. Debate on second-degree amendments is limited to one hour, 30 minutes to proponents and 30 minutes to opponents. All debate time on a first-degree amendment must be used or yielded back before a second-degree amendment can be offered.

² For more information, see Martin Gold, *Senate Procedure and Practice*, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc. Lanham, Maryland, 2004.

Debate on any motion to waive a point of order is limited to one hour, equally divided. Amendments can be offered at any time.

Once all debate time has been used or yielded back, Senators may continue to offer further amendments. No debate is in order, but roll call votes can be taken. Dozens of votes may occur with little or no explanation; this is frequently referred to as “vote-a-rama.” Once all amendments have been dispensed with, a vote on final passage occurs.

Possible Amendments

During the Budget Committee markup, 27 amendments were dispensed with. Of these amendments, nine were accepted by voice vote. The remaining 18 amendments were dispensed with by a roll call vote. Six amendments were accepted, with the remaining twelve defeated. Both the accepted and defeated amendments are listed. The resolution passed committee by a vote of 13-10. Similar amendments can be expected on the Senate floor.

Accepted By Voice Vote or Unanimous Consent

Senators Cornyn, Conrad and Whitehouse: Deficit Neutral Reserve Fund (DNRF) for creation of bipartisan congressional sunset commission to eliminate wasteful, non-performing government programs.

Senators Cardin and Ensign: DNRF to allow Medicare outpatient rehabilitation therapy to be reimbursed without annual dollar limitations on necessary services.

Senators Warner, Gregg, Ensign, and Grassley: To allow for health reform legislation that provides transparent and understandable cost and quality information to improve consumer education covering the purchasing of health care services.

Senator Crapo: to ensure the full disclosure of the debt impact of the congressional budget resolution.

Senator Sanders: DNRF for a comprehensive investigation into the current financial crisis.

Senators Sanders, Feingold, Bunning, and Menendez: DNRF to require audits of the Federal Reserve and require the Federal Reserve to publish on its website the identity of each business, individual or entity it has provided financial assistance to since the beginning of the current financial crisis, and for other purposes.

Senators Feingold and Sanders: To help provide more housing assistance to states and local communities by including low income rental assistance and the affordable Housing Trust Fund in the DNRF to promote economic stabilization and growth.

Senators Whitehouse, Stabenow, Graham, and Menendez: DNRF to mitigate unemployment.

Senators Crapo, Sessions Cornyn, and Merkley: To prevent dedicated collections to the Crime Victims Fund from being used for purposes unrelated to crime victims.

Other Accepted Amendments

Senators Feingold, Whitehouse, and Sanders: Program integrity cap adjustment to recover overpayments to defense contractors, reduce wasteful spending that undermines our ability to purchase equipment needed for U.S. troops, and combat fraud in defense contracting. **(Passed 21-2)**

Senators Whitehouse, Cardin, and Merkley: DNRf to preserve and protect our oceans and coastal areas. **(Passed 21-2)**

Senator Merkley: DNRf to broaden the energy reserve fund to apply to preserving or protecting public lands generally. **(Passed 16-7)**

Senator Cardin: To provide additional resources to the Small Business Administration with an offset. **(Passed 13-10)**

Senator Bunning: DNRf to improve domestic fuels and security. **(Passed 23-0)**

Senators Conrad and Gregg: To save money in crop insurance programs, and provide additional funds for child nutrition and deficit reduction. **(Passed 14-9)**

Rejected Amendments

Senator Alexander: DNRf to reduce energy dependence of U.S. on foreign oil by increasing clean energy development, expanding domestic production, and enhancing energy efficiency and conservation. **(Failed 10-13)**

Senator Sessions: To restore budget discipline of the federal government by freezing non-defense discretionary spending for FYs 2010 and 2011, and limit the growth of non-defense discretionary spending to one percent annually for FYs 2012, 2013, and 2014. **(Failed 10-13)**

Senator Grassley: To impose annual commodity program payment limits of \$250,000, to tighten eligibility rules, and provide additional funds for child nutrition programs and to reduce the deficit. **(Failed 10-13)**

Senator Cornyn: To reduce debt held by the public by more than \$55 billion by reducing the growth in non-defense discretionary spending to match growth in defense. **(Failed 10-13)**

Senator Enzi: DNRf for Health IT **(Failed 11-12)**

Senators Bunning, Graham, Enzi: DNRf for abstinence education. **(Failed 10-13)**

Senator Alexander: Runaway debt point of order against the consideration of a budget resolution that projects the ratio of the public debt to GDP for any fiscal year that would exceed 90 percent due to excessive spending. **(Failed 10-13)**

Senator Graham: To ensure our nation's families are not crushed under a mountain of debt by limiting the national debt burden per household to \$80,000. **(Failed 10-13)**

Senator Cornyn: Point of order against budgets that double debt held by the public. **(Failed 10-13)**

Senator Gregg: To ensure that comprehensive health care reform legislation fully complies with PAYGO. **(Failed 10-13)**

Senator Gregg: To protect the fiscal discipline on discretionary spending exercised by the Chairman's mark by extending the resolution's discretionary spending limits to make sure that debt is no higher as a result of subsequent budget resolutions. **(Failed 10-13)**

Senator Gregg: To ensure that the budget of the federal government is put on a sustainable path by prohibiting consideration of a budget resolution that does not meet the minimum standard of budgetary discipline as defined by the Treaty on European Union (the Maastricht Treaty): a budget deficit no larger than 3 percent of GDP and government debt no larger than 60 percent of GDP. **(Failed 10-13)**